Appointments by the President,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate By and with the datatee and consent of the sendle.

S. B. Philsner, collector of the customs at Barnstable,
Massachuetts, vice Josiah Hinkley, removed.

ELISIA Morrow, receiver of public moneys for the
istrict of lands subject to sale at Green Bay, Wisconsin,
ice Alexander J. Irwin, deceased.

Congressional. FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1848.

In the Senate, Mr. Underwood presented a petition from gens of Kentucky for the improvement of the dam at berland island, in the river Ohio. Mr. Hannegan presented a petition of similar import

om citizens of Indiana.

Mr. Dix presented a petition from citizens of Roches New York, for the purchase of Mount Vernon, with

wiew to making a military asylum there.
Mr. Westcott presented a petition from P. G. Dumas, representative of the Marquis de Fougeres, for permission to appeal from a decision of the United States court

Mr. Bradbury presented a petition from citizens aine, for the repair of the piers in Saco river. Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn,

Mr. Hannegan presented sixteen joint resolutions from legislature of Indiana, on a variety of subjects. Mr. Underwood presented a petition of Nancy Hag gard, praying for interest on commutation pay.

On motion of Mr. Westcott, On motion of Mr. Westcott,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Patents be requested
by proceed in the examination of applications for patents for
incoveries useful for the prevention of steam explosions
pending in his office, in preference to other applications
or patents; and that he report such of the decisions on such
applications as he may deem useful to the Senate, with
the information heretofore called for by the Senate from his

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, from the Committee on the brary, reported the resolution permitting Mr. Palmer to and add to his commercial exposé of Siberia &c. hout amendment; and the report was concurred in. Several House bills were reported without amendment.
On motion of Mr. Bagby, the vote by which the bill of the relief of Patrick Walker was passed, was recon-dered. The bill was then, by unanimous consent, mended, so as to make the pension for one year, instead for his natural life; and it was then passed.

The joint resolution of congratulation to the French eople was then taken up; when Mr. Baldwin took ground against any action in the solution until it had been referred to a committee. He ought that it was premature, and he doubted whether

e Senate did not exceed its constitutional functions in opting a measure which belonged to the Executive. Mr. Downs made a brief reply, in which he advocated e propriety of immediate action. If a month or two re to be occupied in debate, he should feel very indifant whether it passed or not. If it was to be of any alue to the French people, there should be no delay.

Before Mr. Downs had concluded, he gave way, and On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate proceeded to consideration of executive business. ors were re-opened.

In the House, (as usual on Friday,) the day was occud with the consideration of private bills in committee . Stanton in the chair. The bill to extend J. J. Adams's patent for flattening

ylinder window glass, heretofore reported against by the Committee of the Whole House, was laid on the table The bill for the relief of Jacob Gideon was reported th an amendment from the Committee of the Whole which was concurred in, and the bill passed.

The bill for the relief of the securities of the late Elijah

Weed, late quartermaster of marines, deceased, wa eported with an adverse recommendation, and laid of the table. The French Republic.

The important news from France, brought by the two t steamers, is descriptive of a political phenomenor ose appearance has astonished every one in this coun-, and whose ultimate consequences may well prove ore glorious than can yet be distinctly foreseen. I perplexes monarchs," whilst it animates the people his great revolution has met, according to the last acnably expected. There has been less opposition, or part of the monarchy and its troops, than was looked less blool has been shed-less confusion created, nd less destruction produced. A provisional governent has been formed, at the head of which are men dis inguished for their energy and talents. Their measures we been for the most part wise. They have called a tional assembly at an early day, to adopt a new conitution and organize a new government more consonanthe will of the people. They have extended the right suffrage to the whole body of the people, and stamptheir movements with a purpose and spirit wholly

popular. Religion, too, has been invoked to the aid of good st. The great domestic danger which they have to en counter, arises from the extravagant expectations which may be formed of a complete and rapid improvement in the

ondition of the people. But the extinction of the monarchy cannot furnish imnediate employment to the working classes, or largely ncrease their wages. Patience on the part of the people, and wisdom on the part of the government, will weaken his danger and remove these complaints. The provisiongovernment is already anticipating this difficulty, and evising measures for its removal. It will not be suffi-

ent to arrest the torrent of the revolution.

The foreign relations of France are, in every respect, ore favorable to its progress. The revolution of 1789 was the signal for a war in Europe. The surrounding onarchs came to the relief of the Bourbons. A long and bloody war followed. The consequence was, tha he civil war in France became more violent and destructive. Victims were sacrificed to the suspicions of the mob. It was sufficient for a man to be suspected of favoring the Bourbons and encouraging the enemy, to in sure his destruction. But, so far as signs have appeared, here is no immediate foreign war threatened. The elenents of discord are scattered throughout Europe. The urrounding nations had need look to the tranquillity of heir own homes. It is known that England has recognised he new government of France. Prussia is said to have lisclaimed any wish to meddle with her organization. But there is one example which will command the admiration of the world, and the gratitude of our own countrymen. The American minister, true to the principles of liberty. did not hesitate, in the promptest and most public manner, to offer his congratulations to the French republic. For this nanly avowal there can be no doubt he will receive the cordial support of his own government, and the enthusiastic thanks of his countrymen. Let France but oberve order, and all is well. A glorious destiny awaits

Annual Lettings of Mail Contracts.

The Postmaster General requests us to say that the ids received for the mail service, in the States of New ersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio, re now in the course of examination, and that he will e prepared, on the 13th of April, to open the books, and anounce to those interested the bids, preparatory to the naking of a final decision awarding the contracts.

We are happy to understand that the Hon. Joseph E. been confined to his room by illness for evend days past, is so far recovered as to render it probable that he will be able to resume his seat in the flouse of Representatives early next week.

The election in Connecticut takes place on Monday, the ki of April. A governor, lieutenant governor, legisla and county officers are to be chosen. The selection of

We hail with pleasure the prompt and manly conduct which she was displaying in her tremendous struggle would contribute to cut off his return to power. with the power and the one hundred thousand bayonets of the throne. The provisional government may fall into ome errors. In one movement, we do not exactly agree with it-though we must allow, at the same time, for the prejudices of the European latitude. Her people may have committed some excesses; but how much fewer than could have been expected from her position! She may not escape others; for the social systems, which her writers have been pressing upon her adoption, cannot all be realized. prominent, more brilliant than ever, from the unexampled glory of our arms, and from the wise reforms of our inancial system.) What a blessing to mankind!"

We have no doubt that Mr. Rush's course has obtained the warm approbation of our government, as it has received the grateful admiration of our people.

But we understand that his address to the provisional government of the new-born republic, as well as his official note to the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, have both been very inaccurately reported in the French newspapers; and by still more inaccurate translations, have appeared in even worse shapes in some of the English newspapers. Having been favored with accurate copies from Paris, word for word, from an authentic source, we hasten to lay them before our readers, as follows: To the Members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic:

GENTLEMEN: As the representative of the United States, charged with the interests and rights of my country and of American citizens now in France, and too far off to wait instructions, I seize this early opportunity of tendering to you my felicitations, not doubting the sanction of my gov-rnment to the step I thus take in advance. Nor can I avoid the occasion of saying that the memory of the ancient dliance and friendship between France and the United States is ever fresh and grateful with us; and that I am of nothing more sure than that the voice of my country will be universal and loud for the prospecity, happiness, and glory of France under the institutions she has announced, subject to ratification by the nationa! will. All will ardently hope hat through her wisdom, the results may be beneficial to mankind, of which the maganimous bearing of her people in the late events affords so auspicious a promise. It is under such institutions that the United States have, for eventy years, enjoyed constant prosperity, with a government of uniform stability; and, whilst they invariably leav o other nations the choice of their own forms, without inter ference in any way, they would naturally rejoice in behold ing this great nation flourish under institutions which have secured for themselves the blessings of social order and

and good Washington, the immortal founder of my country, on an occasion which the present recalls, to signalize this address to you, by mingling my felicitations with a fervent aspiration that "THE PRIERDSHIP OF THE TWO LEPUBLICS TO MEETING AND ADDRESS AND A MAY BE COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR EXISTENCE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, February 28, 1848.
Siz: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of yesorday, informing me that the provisional government of
he French republic has confided the department of foreign
iffairs to your hands. The choice, sir, I will dare to say,
will be regarded by the world as a favorable first step in
he new order of things; and I shall have great satisfaction
a transmitting to my government, by the earliest opportuity a convolvence communication, not doubting its cordial ity, a copy of your communication, not doubting its cordial eception. In the mean time, sir, I will be ready, under your permission, to transact with you whatever business may appertain to my country, or American citizens in

nce the value of free institutions, will naturally anticipate, rom similar institutions in France, administered with the wisdom and moderation of which the enlarged and benefient principles announced in your note are the auspicious arbingers, nothing but the best results to the interests and

well-being of both countries.

I pray you to accept these early assurances of the very high consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, RICHARD RUSH.

To his excellency M. DR LAMARTINE, Minister of Foreign

The National Intelligencer of vesterday morning ha anticipated us in correcting an error which has appeared in the name of the new minister to the United States from France. We recollect perfectly the manuscript of Des tut Tracy, (deceased,) which Mr. Jefferson sent to us for publication in 1811; but as we had not the proper facilities at the time, it was transmitted to Mr. Duane, of Philadelphia, for translation and for publication. In respect to the translation being made by Mr. Jefferson, the National Intelligencer has been misinformed. The work was accompanied by a strong recommendat ory letter from Mr. J.'s

pen. It took the ground of free trade. He expressed the strongest confidence in the author, and the highest respect for his character. We understand the new ambassa dor to the United States was married to a daughter of Gen. Lafavette.

From the National Intelligencer, March 31.

It will be seen, from one of the interesting letters in today's paper from our London correspondent, that the citizen who is said to have been appointed by the provisional government of France to be minister to the United States i M. Tracy. He is the son of the distinguished Destutt Tra M. Tracy. He is the son of the distinguished Destutt Tracy, a work from whose hands (a commentary upon Montesquieu) was translated nearly forty years ago by Mr. Jefferson, after his retirement from public life, and in the translated form was published in the city of Philadelphia. The son, who comes out as minister to this country, is, we are giad to learn, a gentleman of character as well as taleut, such as to entitle him, aside from the important object of his mission, to a kind and cordial reception. He will be the more welcome as being connected, by marriage, be the more welcome as being connected, by marriage

with the family of Lafayette.

The minister from the late government of France to the United States, M. Pageot, is understood to have apprized this government, as soon as the news of the overthrow of that government was fully confirmed, that he no longer contract the state of the france to the confirmed of the france of the confirmed of the co sidered himself the representative of the French govern

The Cleveland Herald says that the amount of salerate shipped from that place by the cannal last year, was 21i tons, or 422,988 pounds. There are in Cleveland four man-ufactories of this article, all of which are doing a good busi-

crop in the middle and northern portions of the State continues to appear healthy. The dry weather has thus far prevented the "heaving out" so common at this season of the year.

CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette of a late date says CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette of a late date says:
The entire number of steamboat arrivals at this por
the past week was 100; of which 32 were from Pittsburg
13 from New Orleans, and 6 from St. Louis. The entir
number of departures was 100; 20 of them were for Pittburg, 8 for New Orleans, and 6 for St. Louis. The tounumber of persons arrived at seven of the principal hotel
was 1,155, as follows: 278 at the Broadway House, 242 a
the Fearl street House, 173 at the Dennison House, 133 at
the Gail Pouse, 132 at the City Hotel, 118 at the HenriHouse, and 47 at the Unit of States Hotel.

The Newark Advertiser says: "The Flemington Coppe Company have, it is said, recently struck a very rich vei of ore, yielding 58 per cent. of pure copper."

The Late Citizen King of the French.

We would not rebuke the conduct or insult the feelings of Mr. Rush, at Paris. He acted as Mr. Jefferson did, of Louis Philippe. But the last days of his exile from Harrisburg, to operate against the tariff of 1846, and when he was minister at Paris, on the breaking out of France are marked with so strange a romance, and with passed resolutions and appointed committees to collect he French revolution. He spoke as Washington did such a singular reverse of fortune, that we shall lay the statistics and pour them upon the next campaign. The as President of the United States, when he addressed the account of his adventures before our readers to-morrow. tariff is one of their issues, and throwing all masks aside first French ambassador who came to our shores as the Meantime, we give as a more seasonable article the folrepresentative of that "wonderful people," whose achieve- lowing extract from one of the last London Times. The party at the next presidential campaign. Now, how nents are now exciting the sympathies of our country. King seems to have lost all his presence of mind-all his stands the case? Mr. Rush did not wait for the National Assembly, for a moral courage—and was indebted to the self-possession As facts are rather stronger than whig assertions, new constitution, for the development of all the results of his wife for many of the facilities of escape. The fact of the revolution; but he came forth to give France, at is, the King has not fallen with dignity; and the very table shows that the average price of Swedes iron is the moment when she most wanted it, the encouragement circumstances of his retreat are so much calculated to higher under the tariff of 1846 than under the tariff of which she deserved for the energy as well as moderation lower him in the opinion of the French, that they alone 1842; and yet a convention of iron-masters is called to

From the London Times, March 4.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—It is with the greatest pleasure that we announce the safe arrival of the last and most illustrious instalment of the "royal fugitives" on these shores. For a whole went the average of the property shores. For a whole week the ex King of the French, after playing for eighteen years the most conspicuous part on the most conspicuous stage of European affairs, had totally disappeared from the scene. His place could nowhere be found; and, shocking as all would have felt it, it was at least as probable a conjecture as any other, that his Majesty had perished in the Channel. The Express steamer brought been pressing upon her adoption, cannot all be realized. But take it on the whole, and up to the last advices, and what a magnificent spectacle does France exhibit to the world! What irresistible energy on the part of her people! What circumspection and moderation on the part of the provisional government! An intelligent observer writes us on the 7th March, from Paris: "The momentous revolution continues thus far to work admirably. God grant that it may go on to do so. Then what a triumph to our noble institutions! (Now more the present royal reverse. This day fortnight, Louis Philippe was the most prosperous, the most powerful, and ac-counted the ablest sovereign in the world. If the reader will just think of it, he will find that this wonderful man will just think of it, he will find that this wonderful man had attained the very acme of success, consideration, and power. It is a work of time to enumerate the many circumstances of his splendid condition. His numerous, handsome, and dutiful children; the brilliant alliances one of them recently concluded-which brought into one one of them recently concluded—which brought into one family interest the vast region from Antwerp to Cadiz; the near prospect of an event which would probably make his grandchild the sovereign, his son the regent of Spain; the great cross and drawback of his reign just removed,—Algeria pacified after eighteen years' war; his immense private fortune; his eleven or twelve palaces, unequaled for situation and magnificence, on all of which he had recently spent immense sums of money; his splendid had recent'y spent immerse sums of money; his splendid army of four hundred thousand men, in the highest discipline and equipment; a minister of unequalled energy an genius, who had found out at last the secret of France; a me ropolis fortified and armed to the teeth against all the world; the favorable advances recently made by those powers who had previously looked down on the royal parvenu; the well-balanced state of his foreign relations, and the firm y-grasped reins of the political car;—all these gits of for tune, and more, if we had time to go on with the list, were neaped on one man in such profusion as really to pall the magination. What crowned it all, was, that Louis Philippe magination. What crowned it all, was, that Louis Philippe was allowed the entire credit of his success. It was all the work of his own hands. He might stand like the ancient king on the walls and towers which he had drawn round his city, and contemplate the perfect work of beauty and policy which himself had made. The balance of Europe, the causes of peoples and kings, the issues of peace and of var, were in his hands. If there was an amari aliquid in his garden of roses and delights, twenty impregnable forts and a hundred thousand armed men were no insignificant watch upon a few disorderly subjects. Solon himself would hardly have ventured to preach upon his envious

would hardly have ventured to preach upon his envious ext—aute oblium semo—to so safe a man.

What we have described was a sober and solid reality. What we now come to, reads like the preposterous incients of a nursery tale. A mob of artisans, boys, and some women, pours through the streets of Paris. They make for the palace. Eighty thousand infantry, cavalry, and artillery are dropfounded and studied! In a few minutes, an ery are dumbfounded and stultified! In a few minutes, as sidorly couple are seen busiling away from the hubbub they are thrust into a back-cab, and driven out of the way they are thrust into a back-cab, and driven out of the way. The mob rushes into the Senate, and proclaims a republican government—which exists, which is ruling the nation with great energy and judgment, and is already communicating with the representatives of foreign powers. But let us follow the princes. We say it without intending any tisrespect, and only as relating the simple truth of the uffair. No family of Irish trampers was ever so unmarily bundled out of the way as this illustrious group. The Queen, we are told, had run back of a bureau for some silver; but it seems it was not enough, as a hat was sent round for the royal couple at St. Sloud, and a small sum clubbed by the national guard. tt Dreux, they were left with a five-franc piece between hem. Flying "when none pursueth," they get to Louis Philippe's once celebrated chateau at Eu, which they are draid to enter. So there they disappear into space. They were to be at Eu, and for a week—that is all that we knew arred in the crowd. A spanish manufacture is the world was competing only the year before last, crambled out another way, through bye-roads and backloors; and—strange event—is likely to give Spain an english-born sovereign, under Victoria's kindly auspices. No sooner, however, have the fugitives found a friendly and. The children and governess of another arrive. The tleman is apprehensive of a band. The children and governess a about a prince of the blood and an ex-prefect meet in disguise, and do not know one another. Very late a youthful heir to the crown of France, and who had been actually acknowledged as and ungodly." g, they had procured a passage to the first British Thus are they driven and scattered by the besom of revolution. They arrive penniless, without a change of stories of many strange adventures, having each come a lifterent journey, though starting from one point, and al-

After many days' suspense, the King and Queen ar eard of, on some private information, on the coast of Nor-nandy, where they had been "on the run" from house to ouse, and content with humble hospitality, the King, we re told, in strange disguises. They still have a small retiast delays their passage several days. At length, they get nto a British steamer. Arrived at Newhaven, after a rough assage, they encounter fresh delays, as if to prove that England is not so easily surprised. Louis Philippe, who was or bridge the British Hellespont, crosses it with foreign aid, and lands in a pen-jacket borrowed from the English raptain; he finds himself at home; the associations and he Duke of Orleans, the banished son of old Egalité again.
Would that all could be forgotten! But, if what is said be rue, some recollections did occur of an accusing character The frequent exclamation, "Like Charles X." we are told The frequent exchanation, "Like Charles A," we are told, betrayed the current of his thoughts. "We are verify guilty concerning our brother; therefore is this distress come apon us." At the very moment the missing King appears at one port, his lost minister is heard of at another. Guizot s now in London. His day for active life is over; he is gain the philosopher and historian; and, doubtless, like he Roman orator, will forthwith occupy his political retirement with studies far more suited to his genius, and more conducive to his reputation, than the government of States. England's path is clear. She is the refuge of exiles, and opens her shores to the unfortunate of every land or sarry. She would at once preclude herself from offering his hospitality, and leave Europe without a refuge, if she novolved herself in the ruined causes and pretensions of the greyal visitors. She can only receive them as exiles. per royal visiters. She can only receive them as exile total pretenders. It may be with some violence to feeling out it is nevertheless necessary to let it be clearly under tood by those differences within the range of courtly tiquette, that while the persons of the unfortunate are titled and respected, and their former rank remembered, acy still possess no higher character than what their own lation chooses to allow.

The iron-masters have been holding a convention

present the prices of Swedes iron from 1842 to 1848. The take into consideration the present depressed state of the iron interest! But for its origin, the fact would be considered remarkable, that notwithstanding the immens increase of production in this country, (Pennsylvania alone producing 50,000,000 pounds more last year than she did under the "beautiful whig tariff of 1842,") the price of iron has been higher than it averaged under the tariff of 1842; yet, in the face of this, the whig panicmakers are doing their best to create the impression tha the iron interest is in a wretchedly languishing state, and nothing but the restoration of the tariff of 1842 will save the iron-masters from certain ruin.

The impetus which the liberal revenue tariff of 1846 has given to the great agricultural interests of the country, has increased the demand for the axe and the hoe and has caused also a large demand for iron for the construction of railroads to transport the farmer's produce to

These causes have had the tendency to sustain an in creased demand for iron; and the natural result is, that the iron-masters have received better prices for their iron than they did while that incubus-the tariff of 1842-was fastened upon the great agricultural interests of the country. The failure of a single iron manufactory is heralded forth by the whig leaders as conclusive evidence of the murious operation of the tariff of 1846.

There is no foreign competition in the tobacco manu facturing business, and yet failures in that trade, as well as in all others, sometimes occur; and it would be jus as reasonable to charge such failures to the tariff of 1846 as it would to charge the failures in the iron manufacturing trade to that cause, so long as the price of iron keeps above the average of the tariff of 1842.

12 L			\$85
February			824
May Novembe			824
January -			774 to 824
September			75 to 771
March			784
August .	ice III		771
December			75
February			75
May			90
August .			824
March .			871 to 921
August .			86
March .		*	90
July .			85 to 91 i
November		27	85
February			871 to 911

Mr. Hilliard's speech of Thursday, in the House Representatives, must have disappointed every one; as well those who had heard him before, as those who had not. It was very inferior to the speeches which he had formerly delivered, and by no means equal to the expectations of those who had read them. The beauty of it was, that he did not touch the point in questionneither the proposed government of Oregon, nor the Wilmot. Proviso. It was, instead, an attack upon the wa and the administration-a mere party speech, but want ing in vigor of statement or force of argument; accompanied with a running commentary upon "Shakspeare and the musical glasses," as the novelist says-upon the nex presidential election and his hero candidate, Gen. Taylor The speech was equally destitute of any new argumer against the war, and of any new panegyric upon Gen. Tay lor. For the materials of his attacks upon the "preser incumbent," we may consult the letter-scribblers and the fifth-rate essayists, passim. His grave pronunciament in favor of Gen. Taylor called up shouts of laughter from the right side of the House. In fact, its merriment was the right side of the House. In fact, its merriment was it them. Meanwhile the rest had dropped in, one by one. They come like foreign birds dashed by a storm against a ght-house. The Duke de Nemours and certain Saxe Courge come one day, knowing nothing of the rest. They have in the speech. It was the contrast he drew between the distribution of the rest. They have in the speech. It was the contrast he drew between the fight side of the House. In fact, its merriment was irresistible; and there was only one very original feature in the speech. It was the contrast he drew between the fight side of the House. In fact, its merriment was irresistible; and there was only one very original feature in the speech. It was the contrast he drew between the speech in the speech. It was the contrast he drew between the speech in the speech. It was the contrast he drew between the speech in the speech. It was the contrast he drew between the speech in the speech. It was the contrast he drew between the speech in the speech in the speech. It was the contrast he drew between the speech in the s reering through the country and wooing popularity. We scarcely know whom he hit the hardest-Mr. Polk di rectly, or Mr. Clay (the travelling pilgrim) indirectly

As the election in Connecticut is about coming off, the asylum, than they are obliged to seek another roof.

Other princes and princesses turn up here and there. A pose of enlightening his fellow-citizens of that State upon the great principles of his party. The honorable genpose of enlightening his fellow-citizens of that State up-on the great principles of his party. The honorable gentleman is apprehensive of a Waterloo defeat, and we think with some show of reason. The fight will be conducted upon the question of the "unconstitutionality character of the war, and hence the fede ral fear of the people repudiating the champions of Mexi religning king by the deputies, is discovered at a channel stand with his mother and brother. The two children had can rights. One thing Corwin can rest assured of, that een almost lost in the mob on leaving the chamber, had while the democrats will not "welcome" their oppo seen got somehow to Eu, with their mother, we wied and nents "with bloody hands," they will, in the most researing muddy marks of rough travel. Thence, by heavy spectful manner, give them "hospitable graves" at the ballot-box; which fact reminds us, that the visit of the great Ohioan is not, after all, inopportune, inasmuch as he will be on the ground to give his friends "aid and comfort" upon the melancholy occasion .- Pennsylvanian.

> Vincinia.-The bill incorporating a company for the co struction of a railroad from Alexandria to Gordonsville, in Orange county, has passed both branches of the Virginia

ELECTING JUDICIAL OFFICERS .- The council of cens and. These half dozen invaders, without either arms or saggage, do not find it so easy to cross the channel. Stationing themselves at Honfleur, within twenty miles sail of lavre, they watch opportunity and the weather, which recommends that "the assistant judges of the st delays their passage several days. At length, they get several county courts, the sheriffs, high bailiffs, and State and the judges of prophete. attorneys of the several counties, and the judges of probate, be elected by the freemen of their respective districts, and that the justices of the peace be elected by the freemen of the towns in which they reside."

DIED. On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH THOMPSON, wife of General James Thompson, and daughter of the late Col. Burrows of the U. S. marine corps.

"Her funeral will take place from the residence of General Thompson, near Georgetown, at 44 o'clock, p. m. on Sunday, (to-merrow.) Friends of the family are invited.

63- The Rev. J. Read Eckard, resident nearly ten years in British India, will preach at the 2d Presbyterian Uhurch, New York avenue, on Sunday evening, at 75 o'clock.

o'cleck.
SUBJECT.—"Woman as see is in Hindostan."
Mr. Eckard will preach at 11 o'clock, a. m., in the san

OUT-POST DUTY, by Lieut. Col. Arentchildt, 1st O hussars.
Light Troops on service, by Lieut Col. Leslie, 60th
King's royal rifles.
Delence of Out-posts, by Captain Jebb, royal engineers.
Hints to Officers on Piquet service, by Capt. Glasso, 95th

niantry.
Duties of an Officer on Picquet and on Detachments, by lapt. Ker, 7th dragoon guards.
Light Troops in the Field, by Lieut. Mayne, 5th infantry. Jackson on the Formation, Discipline, and Economy of

Armies.
Service and Management of Heavy Ordnance, for the Koyal Regiment of Artillery.
Evolutions and Managures of a Field Battery and of a Frigacic of Batteries, by Capt. Gore, royal artillery.
Maxwell's Victories of the British Armies
Artilleris's Manual, by Capt. Griffiths, royal artillery, the dition.

Artillerist's Manual, by Capt. Griffiths, royal artillery h edition. Fortification for the Rhine Frontier, by Lieut. Col. Hum ey. Practical Operations of a Siege, by Major General Pas Practical Operations of a Siege, by Major General Fes-y, royal engineers.
Malorite on the Attack and Defence of Fortified Places.
The Sieges of Spain by Wellington's Army, by Major Jeneral Jones.
Macaulay's Field Fortifications and Field Engineering.
Military Bridges, by Sir Howard Douglas.
Scharnhorst's Military Field Pockst-book.
Just imported from London by
F. TAYLOR.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, March 29-Wednesday, 4, p. m. After a week of most intense anxiety, the Caledonia ar-ived bringing dates to Sunday the 12th, from Liverpool When the magnitude of the events, politically, that have ranspired is considered, their effect upon commercial afairs is by no means so injurious, thus far, as might have seen anticipated. The revolution in Paris burst forth like a thunder clap, astonishing the world—even the actors, peraps, more than any one else. As the news of this great event spread over Europe, a seems to have met with a hearty response from the people in all sections, particularly a England and in the Itafian and German States. The opulace in most great cities became excited, and maniopulace in most great cities became excited, and mani-estations of discontent with their own grievances resulted. Large merchants and capitalists became cautions, as the svents of the last fifty years have given them reason to be; wents of the last fifty years have given then reason to be, and the results have been, great money pressure and stagnation of business. The quiet success of the revolution, and the peaceful and unanimous assent of France to the revisional government and its views, served to soothe the tears which the first outbreak excited, and some indications sears which the irst outbreak excited, and some indications of returning confidence were manifested at the latest dates. Before the events in Paris, English consols were done at 87 in London, and they feft under the Paris accounts to 80, and rose to 83, or 81½ with dividend; and they were lown to 82 in November. The French government negotiated, in November, \$60,000,000 with the house of Rothschild, at 75.25f. These figures describe the effect of events. child, at 75.25f. These fell to 47, and rose again to 52 at the latest dates. These figures describe the effect of events apon the public stocks. In the mercantile circles a few failures occurred, and much panic prevailed. The banks, which were obliged to stop discounting, owing to the difficulty of getting specie when the communications around Paris were interrupted, again resumed business when hose communications were restored; and affairs were becoming more smooth, when the large banking-house of Goun & Co. stopped for 60,000,000f. on the 6th. This spread much darm; but the house called a meeting of shareholders, to assess upon them 15,000,000f. to enable the bank to resume. At Bordeaux and Nantes, confidence was already restored, and business active. The government had granted a respite of duties until parties were able to pay the amount due, to bear 6 per cent. interest. The disturbs the amount due, to bear 6 per cent. interest. The disturbs the affections of the whig masses. granted a respite of daties until parties were able to pay the amount due, to bear 6 per cent. Interest. The disturbance which the regular course of business had met with throughout Europe, caused a great decline in the demand for English goods, particularly cottons, which, in conjunction with some little disposition to riot in the large English cities, acted unfavorably upon cotton, ausing a decline of id. Breadstuffs, on the other hand, had advanced. Money in England, by reason of the indisposition to lend, had again greatly advanced, and 6 per cent. was demanded; and these circumstances had again accelerated the failures. The bullion in the bank, however, continued to increase, and had reached £14,893,400 on the 4th March. Exchange on France was rising, by reason of the distrust of drawers as well as drawces.

It is matter of congratulation that the revolution of Paris accurred almost at the close of one of the most severe mercantile revulsions that has ever taken place in England. It has found credits throughout the commercial world in a smore contracted state than perhaps ever before; and, therefore, had less power of mischief. Had it occurred in a season of high confidence and active business, its commercial effects must have been severely felt on both sides

mit nothing."

The stock market is rather heavy, owing rather to the santile revulsions that has ever taken place in England. It has found credits throughout the commercial world in a more contracted state than perhaps ever before; and, therefore, had less power of mischief. Had it occurred in a season of high confidence and active business, its commercial effects must have been severely felt on both sides of the Atlantic. As it is, merchants have for several montis been bringing their affairs within an impregnable position, and are less exposed to external influences than usual. The loan contracted by M. Rothschild was to be paid 10,000,000 francs per month; and, by reason of the greatiall, it was supposed the would not be able to comply with the terms. But he promptly intimated to the government that he was ready to make good the instalments; and his xample greatly facilitated the return of quiet. In England, it appears Lord John-Russell had relinquished the proposed increase of two per cent. in the income taxes. Possibly the deficit will be met under the pressure of the new House, by a diminution of expense, commencing with the military. The French government have set a singular example—viz: scheating to the State all the jewels and plate of the Crown, to be converted into money for the use of the government. A similar movement in England would afford £10,000,000. The plate in Windsor Castle alone is worth £2,000,000.

The french consul general has already to this new scal, to suit the new state of things at home. It bears the talls manic words, "Republique Française"—symbols of an event manic words, "Republique Française"—

ion to commerce are taken as a basis, must be in the high-st degree favorable to United States interests. Many of he ideas put forth in the decrees, probably with the view to enforce them upon a new government, are fraught with langer; among these, the immediate abolition of slavery points directly to a renewal of the bloody scenes and disasters of Hayti. That flourishing island in 1734 produced 150,000,000 lbs. of sugar; in that year slavery was abolished, and in no year since has 1,000 pounds of sugar been raised. The present French West India colonies are as follows:

Martinicus, Guadapung Guadapung Guagas. Total

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Martinique. Guadaloupe. Guiana. Total.

Sugar—lbs., \$6,002,333 \$6,500,333 \$6,903,331 147,692,022 slaves.

11,502 \$9,609 \$16,592 229,703 Whites, \$0,000 \$32,059 \$5,056 77,115

It is self-evident that the aboliton of slavery is the abanlonment of the colonies and the ruin of the planters. It is to be apprehended that the same cause will produce like results, and a quantity of sugar, nearly equal to the Louis sana crop, will be stricken from the production of the world. This will not directly affect the United States, in samuch as that our dealings with those colonies have seen small—not \$1,000,000 per annum. The abandonant of the tobacco régie will be a great and direct benefit to the United States. The United States now export to France about \$2,000 hhds. per annum, and he French government derived last year 116,051, and he French government derived last year 116,051, and the first hands—probably 55,000 bbls. Receipts fair, but not argo it to the United States, in the first hands—probably 55,000 bbls. Receipts fair, but not argo it to the United States, in the first hands—probably 55,000 bbls. Receipts fair, but not argo it to the United States, should new and liberal government at the seed in the properties, and resulted is the formation of an association as a sist with Germanic States, and princes, and princes is the interest for the properties, and resulted is the formation of an association of an association of an assist the Germanic States in putting down the puppetry kings and princes, and princes, and princes, the f

appearance, as the great avenues of internal commerce open for the season. The Pennsylvania canal is open, and open for this season. The Pennsylvania canal is open, and in excellent order; the Ohio and Mismi canal open from Cincinatio Toledo; and the navigation of the Hadson river open to Albany. The opening of the Eric canal, which we trust will be fixed upon at an early day, will put in activity the wealth of the Great West. The open winter has been a drawback upon internal trade, and the usual purchases are scarcely expected from the north and west. Nevertheless, they will pay up fairly, and, no doubt, relieve the dry-goods interest, whose heavy payments soon take place. Money continues here quite tight, and yesterday the failure of J. S. Lake & Co. took place. This concern is interwoven with the Ohio banks, particularly the Bank of Wooster, to the dangerous course of which, since the enactment of the monstrous law of 1845, I have frequently had occasion to allude.

The letters of the French houses represent matters in rather a better light than the newspaper accounts; as yet, but one firm has failed. The paper of that class of merchange of money.

In exchange there is, as yet, no movement, and rates continued normically at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ a \$\frac{3}{2}\$ for sterling; 5.30 a 5.25 for frances.

The cotton market, which had been very quiet before the news, has since witnessed a desire to realize on the fact of holders, and prices have given way \(\frac{1}{2}\$ a \) \(\frac{1}{2}\$ in excellent order; the Ohio river in good condition; the Ohio and Miami canal open from Cincinnati to Toledo; and the navigation of the Hudson river open to Albany. The opening of the Eric canal, which we trust will be fixed

Grain has been rather firm. Rochester mills have commenced grinding for the eastern market. White Genesee is held at 150 cents; Ohio 140 a 142 cents. Northern rye 75 cents. Canal oats 46 a 48 cents. Corn, which had declined 2 a 3 cents, nearly recovered the fall on the receipt of the news. Sales closed sound New Orleans 51 cents; Jarsey yellow 52 a 53 cents. Considerable receipts are now expected from the river.

Hops, western, sell at 6½ a 6½ cents. Lead, Missouri soft, \$4 35. Ohio pork has been heavy. Sales new prime \$9 25; do mess \$10 25; old prime \$8 75 a \$8 57. Beef is dell. Country mess \$8. Ohio lard is inactive. Sales barrels 6 a 6½ cents; kegs 8 a 8½ cents, scarce; grease 6½ cents. Rice \$3 43½ a \$3 56½. Cloverseed is in good demand at \$6 50 a \$7 for old; \$7 a \$7 50 new prime. In French brandy there was a rise—most of the importers withdrew their stocks from market. Domestic whiskey has advanced—New Orleans to arrive 25 cents. Sales tallow \$4 a \$9 \times cents. Tobacco has been quiet, with the exception of a purchase of 1,200 hhds. Kentucky, part for export, at 34 a 7 cents.
Freights are very dull. Some cotton to Liverpool at 3-16d.

per lb. Most of the Havre packets will be withdrawn for the present. The government has chartered the ship Huntress, for Monterey, for \$11,000 voyage out.

The stock market has been rather heavy than otherwise, without material change in rates, and has been somewhat influenced by the failure of the house of Lake & Co; the liabilities of which are large, and of a nature to affect stocks. Mr. Lake was formerly Ohio canal commissioner, and one of the whig financiers who played such pranks with the finances of Ohio. In government stocks, the quowith the finances of Ohio. In government

tations close to-day a	3 100	OWE:						
United States	6'4.	1856				101		
United States	6'u.	1862						1004
United States	6'u.	1667				103		100
United States	5'2.	1853	*			91	п	93
U. States treasury notes	6's.	4			100	101		1014
Ohio	N's.				-	96		DT
Ohio	7's.					102		103
Kentucky	7's,			1 .		984	п	99
Penasylvania	D'M,					72	п	724
The state of the s	11 (1.75)				41074	July 15/7 78%	H007.3	

An event of some consequence to many individuals, al-though long expected, occurred last night, in the death of John Jacob Astor, probably the richest man of the United States-a reputation which will descend upon, and be sus PRENTICE.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE

Yours,

From our New York Corresp

NEW YORK, March 30, 1848. The Taylor standing committee (appointed by the 'mass meeting' at Niblo's) appear to be organizing and preparing in good carnest. They give notice to-day that they have engaged Lafayette Hall, a well-known place of whig resort, as the Taylor headquarters for the campaign. The

Draper, George W. Blunt, &c.

The great mass meeting in reference to the French revolution is to be held in the Park on Monday afternoon next; so as to send the address, resolutions, &c., out by the

tion shortly. He does not quite sweep everything before him there, as he does in some other parts of this State; but he, nevertheless, is wholly without an equal or a rival in

the affections of the whig masses.

The democratic candidate for mayor of Albany is Dr. Thomas Hun, a man of the highest position both in his party and society. He is so fortunate as to have secured the support of all sides and sections of the democracy, and will probably be elected. Certainly no man better deserves to be

The new National Assembly of France is to consist of 900

The new National Assembly of France is to consist of 900 members. There is no lack of democracy here; for, after all, the democracy or aristocracy of a legislative body depends more on its own numbers than is generally supposed; perhaps as much, nearly, as on its electoral basis.

The general advice from French houses to their correspondents here, by the steamer, is, "Draw for nothing—remit nothing."

The stock market is rather heavy, owing rather to the coactive of money than to any other cause.

BALTIMONE, March 31-5 p. m.

The German Meeting-Private letters from France-The
Markets, &c.

benefit to the United States, should new and liberal governments get peacefully in operation in Europe.

For the week up to-day, all business connected with abroad has been almost at a stand-still, awaiting those unfavorable commercial accounts which reached us by the Caledonia. The buyers from the south and southwest have mostly completed their purchases, and gone home. The dealers from the north and west will soon make their appearance, as the great avenues of internal commercial.

and sales only to a moderate extent. The steamer's news has had no material effect on the market. Sales are now making of white at 43 a 45 cents, and of yellow do., 46 a 47 cents per bushel. Demand moderate. VIRGINIA LAND OFFICE, February 21, 1848.

Register Land Office.

THREE EXHIBITION.—Plumbe Selfment Deguerrien
Gallery, and Photographic Depots, established in 1840, and awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the Nasional, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, for the most splendid colored Daguerrectypes, and best apparatus.

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Sycamore street, Petersburg, Virginia.
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Broadway, Saratoga Springs.
Portraits taken in any weather, in exparatus, instructions, and all materials fu